

Oxford Democrat.

No. 18, Vol. 4, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, September 10, 1844.

Old Series, No. 28, Vol. 13.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

G. W. Gaskill,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the
proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond
the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable
deduction will be made for cash in advance.

Book and Job Printing

EX.—WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

THOMAS WILSON DORR.

God made him strong, and raised him up to be
One who would struggle till the world was free;
When others faltered, did he seek the van,
And bear the standard for the rights of Man.
When friends were false and trusted ones grew cold,
He stood alone, undaunted and unsold;
Calmly and well to urge another's right,
Before the presence of usurping right.

Rude, but true men, revere the name of one
Who suffers for a noble deed, undone.
Now do their warm hearts swell and loudly beat
For his good purpose, halloed by defeat;
The love of those, whose praise is worthy more
Than human power, or wealth of glittering ore,
Is his,—no fleeting treasure of a day,
But that good store, that passeth not away.

Some men are born for strife, and nerv'd to bear
Of persecution and rank wrong a share;
Unmoved are they by an unrighteous doom,
The scaffold's terror and the prison's gloom.
A storm requirement hath it ever been,
The good and true through suffering shall win:
He is no hero, who hath lived and died,
His vow unchallenged and his faith untried.

Massachusetts, Feb. 26, 1844.

From the "News."

A ROYAL ROBE.

[There is at the American Museum, a "Royal Robe," worn by Queen Victoria at a fit in Buckingham palace. It is a gorgeous thing of satin and gold, and if Mr. Barnum had sent along with the rags of some poor furnishing English mother, we might have a fair picture of the two conditions—the thousands in opulence, and the millions in miserable want—in England.]

Ye men of Britain who have worn
Your rags, and knelt at famine's door,
And clothe your naked, shivering home
With your fathers' worn—
Look ye upon the royal robe.
Of kingly pomp, and queenly sume,
And let your own ignoble fate
Blush crimson on the cheeks of shame!
Nay! let your bosoms burn with fire,
Until thy haughty tyrants feel
That freedom's word, and freedom's fire,
Are stronger than the shaken steel!
Look on thy rags—this robe—and be
Iords, as ye boast, of lands and waves;
Be men—be mighty, and be free,
No longer bowed like stricken slaves!

A royal robe! and ye may trace;
Upon the snowy satin fold,
The likeness of grim famine's face,
Made paler by those hues of gold!
And want, and pain, and keenest wo,
Link hands and strain their aching sight,
While tyrant kings, like nurses, go—
More hideous for their jewelled light!

A royal robe! your blood is wine—
A royal robe! your sweat is bread—
Your gems the brows of despot twine,
And gods are on your bountiful feet!
And still, ye stoop and drink of tears—
Are bent by hunger, grief and pain;
Arise! repeat the wrongs of years—
Be Britons, and be free again!

August, 1844.

C. D. STUART.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Taking a Newspaper.

The following article, from the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, illustrates one of the many advantages derived by the taking of a newspaper.

A pleasant day this, neighbor Gaskill, said one farmer to another, coming into the barn of the latter, who was engaged in separating the chaff from his wheat crop, by means of a fan.

Very fine day, friend Alton. Any news? returned the individual addressed.

No, nothing of importance, I believe. I have called over to see if you would join Carpenter and myself in taking the paper this year. The price is two dollars; but by taking three copies, we can get the whole for five—which is, you see, something of a saving. One dollar and sixty-six cents a dog cheap for the Courier.

Nothing is cheap that you don't want, returned Gaskill, in a positive tone. I don't believe in newspapers. I never heard of their doing any good. If an old stray one happens to get into our house, my gals are crazy after it, and nothing can be got out of them until it is read through. They wouldn't be good for a cent if a paper came every week. And, besides, dollars aint picked up on every corn hill!

But think, neighbor Gaskill, how much information your girls will get, if they have a fresh newspaper every week, filled with all the latest intelligence. The time they would spend in reading it would be nothing to what they would gain.

And what would they gain, I wonder? Get their heads filled with nonsense and love stories.

Look at Sally Black. Isn't she a fine specimen of one of your newspaper reading gals? Not worth to her father three pumpkin seeds. I remember well enough when she was one of the most promising little ladies about here. But her father was fool enough to take a newspaper. Any one could see change in Sally. She began to spruce up and look smart. First came a bow on her Sunday bonnet, and then gloves to go to meeting in. After that she must be sent off to school again, and that at the very time when she had begun to be worth something about home.—

And now she has a forty piano; and a following comes every week to teach her music!

Then you won't join us, neighbor? Mr. Alton said, avoiding a useless reply to Gaskill.

O, no. That I will not. Money thrown away on newspapers is worse than wasted. I never heard of their doing any good. The time spent in reading a newspaper every week, would be enough to raise a hundred bushels of potatoes. Your Courier, in my opinion, is a dear bargain at any price.

Mr. Alton changed the subject, and soon after left neighbor Gaskill to his own fancies. A wise man was found willing to make one of the proposed club, and by the five dollars were sent on, and the papers俱ed.

One day, about two months afterwards, they met, as they had done frequently during the intermediate time.

'Have you sold your heat yet?' asked Mr. Alton.

'Yes. I sold it day before yesterday.'

'How much did you get for it?'

'Eighty-five.'

'No more?'

'I don't know that had any right to expect more. Wheat hasn't ten above that for two months past.'

'But it is above that?'

'How do you know?'

'Why, I thought everyone knew that the price had advanced to ninety-two cents! To whom did you sell?'

To Wakeful, the ore-keeper in R.—He met me day before yesterday, and asked me if I had sold my crop ye I said I had not. He then offered to take it at eighty-five cents, the market price, and I said he might as well have it, as there was, doubtless, little chance of its raising. Yesterday he set over his wagons and took it away.

That was hardly far in Wakeful. He knew prices had advanced. He came to me, also, and offered to buy my crop eighty-five. But I had just received my newspaper, in which I saw, by the prices current, that, in consequence of accounts from Europe of a short crop, grain had gone up. I asked him ninety-two, which, after some little higgling, he was quite willing to give.

'Did he pay you ninety-two cents?' exclaimed Gaskill, in surprise and chagrin.

'He certainly did.'

'Too bad! too bad! No better than downright cheating to take such shameful advantage of a man's ignorance.'

Certainly. Wakeful cannot be justified in his conduct, replied Mr. Alton. It is not right for one man to take advantage of another man's ignorance, and get his goods for less than they are worth. But, does not any man deserve thus to suffer, who remains willfully ignorant, in a world where he knows there are always enough standing ready to avail of his ignorance. Had you been willing to spend one dollar and sixty-six cents for the use of a newspaper for a whole year, you would have saved in the single item of your wheat crop alone, fourteen dollars. Just think of that! Wakeful takes the newspapers, and watches them closely. He knows every week the exact state of the market, and is always prepared to make good bargains out of you, and some dozen others around here, who have not enough to provide themselves with the only sure avenues of information on all subjects—the newspapers.'

'Have you sold your potatoes yet?' asked Gaskill, with some concern in his voice.

'O, no. Not yet. Wakeful has been making me offers for the last ten days. But, from the prices they are bringing in Philadelphia, I am well satisfied they must go above thirty cents here.'

'Above thirty! Why, I sold to Wakeful for twenty-six cents.'

'And a great dunc you were; if I must speak so plainly, neighbor Gaskill. It's only yesterday that he offered me twenty-nine cents for four hundred bushels. But I declined. And I was right. They are worth thirty-one to-day: and at that price I am going to sell.'

'Isn't it too bad!' ejaculated the mortified farmer, walking forwards and backwards impa-

tiently. There are twenty-five dollars literally sunk in the sea. That Wakefield has cheated me most outrageously!'

'And all because you were too close to spend one dollar and sixty-six cents for a newspaper.—I should call that saving at the spicks and lettings out the hung-hole, neighbor Gaskill.'

'I should think it was, indeed. This very day I'll send off money for the paper. And if any one gets a head of me again, he'll have to be wide awake, I can tell him.'

'Have you heard about Sally Black? Mr. Alton said, after a brief silence.'

'No. What of her?'

'She leaves home to-morrow, for R.—'

'Her father takes the papers you know?'

'Yes.'

'And has given her a good education?'

'So they say. But I never could see that it had done any thing for her, except to make her good for nothing.'

'Not quite so bad as that, friend Gaskill. But to proceed. Two weeks ago, Mr. Black saw an advertisement in the paper for a young lady to teach music, and some other branches, in a Seminary at R.—He showed it to Sally, and she asked him to ride over and see about it. He did so, and then returned to Sally, and went back again. The Trustees of the Seminary liked her very much, and engaged her at a salary of four hundred dollars a year. To-morrow she goes to take charge of her classes.'

'You cannot, surely, be in earnest?' said Mr. Gaskill, with a look of profound astonishment.

'It is every word true,' replied Mr. Alton.—'And now, you will hardly say that newspapers are dear at any price, or that the reading of them has spoiled Sally Black.'

Gaskill looked upon the ground for many minutes. Then raising his head, he half ejaculated, with a sigh:

'If I haven't been a most confounded fool, I have come plaguey near it! But I'll be a fool no longer. I'll subscribe for ten newspapers tomorrow—see if I don't!'

ANECDOCE.—On the Keene muster-field, while the troops were passing in review before General McNeil, a stranger pressed through the crowd and saluted the general, who instantly recognized him as an old companion in arms. This stranger was Col. Crawford, of Putney, Vt., General McNeil's Adjutant at the battle of Chippewa and Bridgewater. After General McNeil returned to his quarters he told the following anecdote of Crawford: While the eleventh Regiment was advancing, I stood a moment near to Crawford, giving him orders, when a musket ball from the enemy passed through his hat and tore up a handkerchief which was snuggly stowed in the top.—Without minding it at all or changing countenance in the least, Crawford coolly picked up the shattered handkerchief and replaced it on his head, remarked with a smile, "we will save the pieces," and darted away in the face of the foe to carry his orders. It is well known that in one of Napoleon's campaigns he had occasion for a dispatch to be drawn up on the field. Some one was called for who could write; and a drummer came forward from the ranks and executed the writing. While it was not yet dry, a cannon ball from the enemy struck so near the drummer as to throw some earth upon the paper. "It will save the necessity of sand, General," observed the drummer coolly. Bonaparte was so struck with the bravery of the man that he singled him out of the ranks and promoted him step by step to a field-marshal of France. Yet woe to us that the courage and coolness of the Frenchman was at all superior to what was produced in Yankee land and exhibited on the American battle field by Col. Crawford, of Putney.—Keone (N. H.) Republican.

From the Burlington (Vt.) True Democrat.

MECHANICS.

Among all the different classes in society, there is no particular one that contributes more to the improvement and general good of the country than that of mechanics. They form a large and respectable part of the population, and when found possessing honest and industrious characters, render the prosperity of the town or city to which they belong, still more rapid and permanent. This is generally the result in those places where mechanics are best supported.

But yet, necessary and indispensable as mechanics are to the prosperity and honor of the country, it is almost a hopeless task to persuade parents to place their sons in such a situation, as it is thought so much more genteel to finger tape and buckram behind a shop counter, than it is to work at a mechanical trade, that it has become exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to convince parents of the erroneous practice, and in them to bring up their children to honest labor.

The main cause of this foolish prejudice will be found in aristocratic habits and feelings of what is called the "upper classes"—upper only in ignorance, deception and lopish pride. We have not to be sure, the ribbons and garters of nobility, as in Europe for fools to rest their claims upon, but we have that which is no better, the aristocracy of pride and fashion.

And it is the inordinate love for speculation

and the folly of bringing up children in pride and fashion, that has brought oppression upon the farmers and mechanics—in abandoning the workshops and the saw and the plough, for fine coats and hats, safety chains and watch seals, and going to dancing schools, &c.—spending the fruits of labor without earning a dollar for themselves. Modest merit is overlooked, whenever the idea is held out that fashion makes the gentleman and lady, when labor is thought dishonorable, unbecoming and vulgar—children grow up in this belief, taught them by the actions of their parents. Many a fine boy who might have made a useful mechanic and worthy member of society, has been ruined by being taught to keep up the appearance of fashion and high life, and has been induced to begin a career of crime which has terminated in lasting infamy and disgrace. And just so long as pride and fashion continues, and parents allow their children to promenade the streets nights in pursuit of foolish shows and lectures of deceptions, just so long will crimes continue to exist and multiply—therefore let the first lessons taught to children be, that all useful labor is honorable, and all idleness and lopish pride, though clothed in purple, are degraded and criminal—with these principles early instilled and deeply rooted in the minds of the youth, they will lay the foundation of usefulness and esteem.

From the N. E. Democrat.

DEMOCRACY AND FEDERALISM.

OR A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND WHIG PARTIES.

It was said by a European statesman, that "if it be desired to perpetuate the existence of a state or party, it is important to recur frequently to its commencement." The remark is founded in wisdom. If a party is worth preserving, its history is worth knowing; and it can only be worth preserving in proportion to the value of the principles on which it is founded, and which it seeks to unfold, establish and perpetuate. Let us go back, then, to the first principles of the Democratic and Federal parties, and note their origin and progress in the United States.

Principles are pre-existent. The words DEMOCRACY—FEDERALISM, have come to be the representatives, or personification, of antagonistic principles which have existed anterior to and through all forms of civil government. Wherever oppression or the desire to oppress has existed, there was Federalism. Wherever freedom and the desire to be free has existed, there was Democracy. Federalism is a principle of selfishness; it debases humanity, and exalts the king, the nobility, the aristocracy. Democracy is a principle of benevolence, and would establish the sovereignty of the People. Federalism reposes itself on the unjust control of the British Parliament, they supposed that being freed themselves from the unjust control of the British Parliament, they should be enabled to erect, for themselves and their posterity, a new order of Nobility, under a limited Monarchy, not desirous to establish a government for the states, on the principles of the Declaration of Independence. This was a critical period. A new government was to be formed. The principle upon which it should be organized had been set forth in the Declaration of Independence. But how were the wheels of government to be put in motion? And what sort of a government? Upon these questions and from this point we date the origin of the two great parties, Democratic and Federal, in this country. In the Convention for forming the Constitution the great battle was fought, Mr. Hamilton, the leader of the federal forces; Mr. Jefferson, the leader of the republican or democratic. In future papers, we shall allude to the principles advanced and the course pursued by the two parties on the organization of the general government, and shall follow them from that momentous period down to the present, hoping to gain something ourselves in looking back upon the past, and, also, to present facts which will be both acceptable and profitable to our numerous readers; and particularly the young men who are seeking correct information as a basis on which to establish political character and action.

WHIG MAXIMS.

We take the following brief summary of modern whig maxims from the Michigan Argus.—They will speak for themselves; and they show pretty clearly, the wisdom and policy of the opponents of democratic principles.

Heavy tariffs make goods fall. Heavy rains make rivers fall.

The more you tax manufactured goods, the cheaper they become. The more you pay for an article the less it costs you.

Every nation ought to be independent in itself. The best way to be independent, is to buy nothing, and sell nothing. Therefore, every man ought to make his own hats, shoes and clothes; and raise his own corn and cotton, tea, sugar and coffee.

Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, "retrenchment"—giving away our own income, and borrowing money to pay our debts, "economy."

Making bank paper, adding to the wealth of a community. Wealth is only misery. Let a man fancy himself rich and he is rich. Call a piece of paper a dollar and it is a dollar.

Maintaining and supporting the Constitution of the United States—taking the veto power out of it. Adding to the strength of a wheel, taking out the spokes.

The best way to encourage trade is to check importations. The best way to regulate commerce is to destroy it.

To the above admirable maxims we would add the liberty of adding another, taken from the writings of some celebrated philosopher, whose name we cannot recollect.

Friendship: knocking a man down, tying his hands, and then picking his pockets.—N. Y. Democrat.

A DAMPER.

A correspondent of the New Haven Courier, writing from Sachem's head, where he has been rusticating, gives the following amusing account of an adventure which occurred within the hearing while there:

"Upon my arrival at this place, I noticed a pretty girl who, from her youthful appearance and manners, I supposed to be a candidate for matrimony. She was accompanied by a young brother and sister rather older than herself. In the course of the afternoon, a handsome and well-dressed man of about thirty, alighted from a carriage and entered the house. Between

WRIGHT'S
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
The true character of Counterfeits and sellers
of counterfeit Medicines.

NO medicine has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than * Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. To descent upon their various virtues in this late season would be a work of supererogation, since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellency of the medicine to which many will be ready to add the testimony of their own experience. But if the proofs were wanting of the efficacy of the remedy, they might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have, in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either impotent or deleterious ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable.

*** INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.***

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their wares upon the public but for the connivance and assistance of (self-styled) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little filly lucre, lend themselves to this monstrous and unwholesome system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than counterfeiter of a common money. The injuries done by the latter seek, with nothing in comparison, to injure the public health. We might maintain, in regard to the first, that the injury which is extended to the health of individuals, is far more serious than the damage to the public health, but the latter, which is extended for the boon of health, and receives disease, to view it in its best aspect, auditors it to rage unchecked. How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine, who, but for the venal fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeits.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:
The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes:

* WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
— Indian Purgative.
— Of the North American College of Health.

And also around the border of a label will be found in small type, "Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by WILLIAM WRIGHT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, is also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same will be found at the bottom of the first page. The following are the directions given by the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

William W. Wright, Vice President
Of the American College of Health.

and that no one in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All travelling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New England States.

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TREMONT STREET,
BOSTON.
Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelph. Pa.

52—All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus: N. E. Office N. A. College of Health, 198 Tremont St., Boston, Mass."

Beware of the Infected District, in Ann Street, Boston. N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed Agents:

AGENTS.
Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.
Athens, Thomas Johnson.
Belch, Knibb & Crocker.
Bethel, E. M. Carter & Co.
Bethel, Walker & Mills.
Brockton, J. H. & Co.
Brockton, E. & L. Atwood.
Canton Mills, J. M. Doshon.
Canton, Holland & Austin.
Dixfield, Charles L. Eustis.
Dixfield, E. H. J. Dakin.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Fryeburg, N. D. W. O'Brien.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.
Hiram, Alpheus Springer.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.
Livermore (Haine's Corner)
Samuel N. Nelson.

N. B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.

A fresh supply just received by the Agent in this County, from the New-England Office of the N. A. College of Health, No. 198 Tremont-street, Boston, Mass. Aug. 34—Dec. 26.

ON THE HILL ON THE HILL
—ooo—

Horse Shoeing & Farriering.
THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of

Paris and the adjoining towns that he has taken the shop on Paris Hill formerly occupied by John Cooper, where he holds himself in readiness to do all work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch.

He is thoroughly acquainted with Horse-Shoeing and Farriering, having had eight years experience in the business in fitters himself that he can effectually cure cases of Overreaching, False quarters, Interfering, &c. Strict attention will be paid to Ironing of Carriages, Ox-Shoeing, and other business usually done in Country Shops.

Done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. JOHN N. CLIFFORD.
June 17, 1844.

NOTICE.

Blacksmithing done as cheap as the cheapest.

THE Subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Paris and the adjoining towns that he has taken the shop on Paris Hill formerly occupied by George W. Ripley, where he is prepared to do all work entrusted to his care with despatch and in a workmanlike manner.

He is thoroughly acquainted with Horse and Ox shoeing, having given that branch of business his particular attention for the last twenty years, is confident that he can effectually cure horses of Overreaching, False Quarters, Interfering, &c. Strict attention will be paid to Ironing of Carriages and all other business usually done by the trade.

Work done at short notice and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

THOMAS J. GOODWIN.
August 12, 1844.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he is the mortgagee of a certain tract of land with the buildings thereon situated in the town of Andover, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, being the same described in the Oxford Records, Book 65, Pages 303 & 394, to which reference may be had for a further description. It is apprehended that the condition of said mortgage being broken, in claim possession of said premises, and gives this notice of foreclosing said mortgage pursuant to the law made and provided for such cases. TIMOTHY WALKER.
Rumford, August 20th, 1844.

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F. BROWN'S
Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret. They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result, we trust, will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellency of the medicine to which many will be ready to add the testimony of their own experience. But if the proofs were wanting of the efficacy of the remedy, we might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have, in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either impotent or deleterious ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable.

*** INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.***

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their wares upon the public but for the connivance and assistance of (self-styled) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little filly lucre, lend themselves to this monstrous and unwholesome system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than counterfeiter of a common money. The injuries done by the latter seek, with nothing in comparison, to injure the public health. We might maintain, in regard to the first, that the injury which is extended to the health of individuals, is far more serious than the damage to the public health, but the latter, which is extended for the boon of health, and receives disease, to view it in its best aspect, auditors it to rage unchecked.

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